Removal Prices. Haven't you noticed the neat, fancy Linen Suits on the streets? They're ours-the \$7 and \$8 sort. Here, now, your

Won't shrink-give you several seasons' wear-genuine

Others as low as \$3.50.

Belts, Wash Ties, Bicycle Stockings---EVERYTHING GREATLY REDUCED IN OUR

GREAT REMOVAL SALE.

the remainder being consumed in travel.

UNCONSCIOUS TWELVE HOURS.

Mrs. Sarah Akers, Missing Sine Morning, Found Last Night.

Last evening when Palentine Akers, a

man of about 20, returned to his home,

No. 14 north Eighteenth street, he found

is supper all prepared for him, but the

mother, Mrs. Sarah M. Akers, whose

hands had cooked his food, was nowhere

A note scrawled upon a piece of dis-

grief, he found her lying prone upon the

third floor. After searching for her seve-

off again to cover every foot of territory

in the city where she could possibly have

small pool of blood. His first awfu

He ran to her and implored her to speak to him. There was no response, and taking her in his arms he bore her ten-

terly to her bed upstairs.

He bathed the wound, which was be

hind the left car, and which he saw new was not deep. Yielding to the cool water

on her face, she became conscious, and

She said that during the morning she

ber whether she was white or col

ored, heard her cries of suffering and

came and gave her some unknown medi-cine. The stranger then led her into the

vacant room, where she was found, be-cause it was cooler in there, she said.

found, and talked cheerfully.

Besides Palentine she has another son

W. R. Akers, who is married and lives in

had been detailed to search for the miss

ing woman, went to the house with a Dispatch reporter at 11 o'clock, and then

A YOUTHFUL BURGLAR.

Samuel Fitzgerald Breaks Into Store

of Frictionless Metal Company.

Samuel Fitzgerald, a youth of 18, who

said he was from Georgia, was caught

by Officer W. T. Foster, of the Second

District, in the store of the Frictionless

Metal Company, on south Tenth street,

at 12:30 this morning, and was immedi-

A Delicious Prospect.

James Robenson, a colored boy, was captured yesterday evening by Policeman

Baker, of the Second District, for being

disorderly and trespassing on the premises of J. J. Meyer. He has the delicious

prospect of an interview with Justice

MUST BE NO NEW SCANDAL.

Directions Issued Regarding the

Transport San Marcos.

(Washington Evening Star-8d.)

The following telegrams have passed be-

tween Surgeon-General Sternberg, of the

army, and Chlef-Surgeon O'Reilly, in

charge of United States camp at Tampa,

in regard to the arrival of transports and

the yellow-fever convalescents who are

"Steamer San Marcos arrived last night,

with 105 passengers. Steamer Comal, in

quarantine, has eighty-five passengers.

There are sixty yellow-fever convales-cents to be discharged from quarantine,

who will not be allowed to sojourn in

"San Marcos cannot be fumigated until

the 10th, and will not be released until the 15th. Recommend that she take all passengers immediately to New York, as

she can accommodate 600. She can go

the 15th; otherwise, I must be authorized

to hire a special train to take yellow-fever convalescents north of Baltimore.

Direct disposition of these people imme-diately, because if the sixty are not dis-

posed of immediately, no more passengers can be admitted to detention camp, but

must remain on board ship, thus blockading the quarantine."

To this dispatch General Sternberg sent

the following reply:
"San Marcos will be ordered to Nev

York with all convalescents. See that they have ample medical supplies, com-

net have another the proper food supplies. Let there be no cause for complaint against the Medical Department

be fumigated, and returned befor

the first time it was known that she

Policeman Goodman,

better last night an hour after she

Fairmount.

had been found.

Station and locked up.

John this morning.

His first awful

O. H. BERRY & CO.,

Main and Tenth streets.

YOSEMITE ON WATCH

ONE OF THE JACKIES TALKS OF THE BLOCKADE OF SAN JUAN,

FOUGHT VESSELS AND

Account of the Fight With the Lopez-Sank a Spanish Gunboat-Hopes to Be Discharged

Blockade duty is not the most exciting which Uncle Sam's jackles may be called upon to perform, but it is very essential, and though the men on the ships engaged in it are nearly prestrated by the monotony, it is probable they realize the importance of the work assigned them.

H. C. Tilden, a member of the Michigan Naval Reserves, who man the cruiser Yosemite, spent several hours in Richmond last night, on his way to his home, in Detroit, from Newport News, where his vessel is at present, and discussed his experiences in southern waters in most entertaining fashion. ALWAYS ON THE WATCH.

"We lay off San Juan, Porte Rice, from early in June until late in July," he said, 'and while we didn't have much scrapping, life wasn't as dull as you would You see, we didn't know what was inside the harbor, and we didn't know where Camara's fleet was. As a matter of fact, we were not dead sure as to where Cervera's was, for people were not all certain that it was bottled up at San-tiago. The Yosemite is fast, and carries good guns, including two 5-inch rifles, but hain't got a square fach of armor on and when we thought of seeing a fleet of Spanish fronclads heading towards us some fine morning, either coming out of the harbor or going in, we didn't feel comfortable as we might. Just before we reached the mouth of the harbor the St. Louis had laid up the Terror, the Spanish torpedo-boat, in a fight off the city, and she had to run into the harbor. English vessel came out of the harbor, and the captain told Captain Emory, of the Yosemite, that the Spaniards were repairing the torpedo-boat as rapidly as possible, and that we might look for her to come out after us most any day. We

kept our eyes skinned night and day, I A LIVELY ENCOUNTER

"One morning between 5 and 6 o'clock the lookout suddenly called out that a big steamer was approaching the harbor. We cleared for action, and when the ves-sel was within about six miles made out she was a Spaniard-the Antonio Lopez. There were busy times aboard the Yo-semite then, and we started after her. Soon we began pitching 5-inch shells at her in lively fashion, and as we clos her in lively fashion, and as we closed in brought our smaller guns to bear, and finally our rapid-fire battery. The Lopez was a troop-ship, unarmored, and practically unarmed, and we soon made it so hot for her that the captain put her head toward the beach and ran her ashes. It was a nervy thing to do, by

But just about the time she ran ashore three Spanish gunboats dashed out of the harbor and made straight for us. They were coming at a great clip, each carry-ing a big bone in her teeth, and when they got within range they began let-ting us have it with their 8-inch guns. At the same time the guns from El Morro opened on us. They say those Spanlards can't shoot, and maybe those at Manila and Santiago could not, but I want to tell you, those fellows after us could shoot The shells rained all around us, and I bet every man of us would have bet the next one was going to strike where

he was standing. "Were we scared? We wanted to do our duty, and we wanted to see some fun; But it would have been much nicer had our ship carried some armor. We blazed away at the gunboats as fast as we could fire, but they kept on toward us, throwing shells in the most lively and don't-

care way. A BOLD MANOEUVRA.

"Finally, Captain Emory ordered the vessel headed towards them, and we steamed ahead at full speed, every gun the yellow-fever convalescents who bellowing. We didn't have time to be discharged from quarantine: scared now; those gunboats had to be

"The Spanlards couldn't stand it at

close quarters, and finally they turned tall and made for the harbor. We followed them nearly to the harbor's mouth, right up under the guns of the fort, which belched the big shells at us continuously. We did terrible damage aboard, and the Consul at St. Thomas told us that one of

EATING BREAKFAST.

The engagement lasted over two hour and it was after 7 o'clock when we drew off for breakfast. Every man of us was hot and hungry, but it was all great sport. Captain Emory complimented the crew upon the excellent manner in which

"We were relieved by the big armored cruiser, the New Orleans, on July 28th-Maybe we didn't yell some when the New Orleans told us Cervers's fleet had en sent to Davy Jones's locker nearly

We went to St. Thomas after the New Orleans came, and then came up to Hamp ton Roads to convoy the colliers that wer to be sent down to join the fleet Commo to be sent down to join the fleet Commodore Watson was to take to Spain. It seems our orders were changed, for every-body thinks now we will not be ordered to sea again, and that we will soon be discharged. I hope it is true, for while I want to do all I can to help out this government in the war, I hope the war is about ended. It has been a fine experience for us, but we do not, as a rule, care to remain in the survice."

Mr. Tiden has a ten-day furlough, and

THE BANKRUPT LAW

JUDGE BROWN WILL DO NOTHING UNTIL SUPREME COURT ACTS.

SEVERAL PETITIONS NOW ON FILE. ome Lawyers Say It is Not Neces

Judge Brown Controls the Situation in His District.

(New York Times of Yesterday.) Considerable interest was shown by lawyers and others in the fact that yesterday was the first day upon which voluntary petitions in bankruptcy might erally be filed under the provisions of the new Federal bankruptcy law. Ten petitions were filed during the day with Clerks Gilchrist and Alexander, of the United States Court for the Southern District of New York. Nearly all of the petitioners were persons who, as their papers showed, had been unsuccessful in business, and who desired to avail themselves of the friendly provisions of the new law to wipe out all old judgments and other obligations. In most of the cases the schedules filed with the petitions indicated no assets except wearing

Many more petitions would have been filed had not the lawyers ascertained that Judge Addison Brown had decided to do nothing with any of these bankruptcy cases until the United States Supreme Court had prepared rules and forms of

JUDGE BROWN EXPLAINS HIS POSI-TION.

A copy of a letter written by Judge Brown, under date of July 26th, to a lawver in Auburn, this State, was shown by Deputy-Clerk Alexander as explanatory of the Judge's position. Following are

the important portions of this letter:
"Section 30 of the bankruptcy act provides that 'all necessary rules, forms, and orders as to procedure and for carrying this act into force and effect, shall be prescribed by the Supreme Court.' The evident purpose of the act is to have uni-form rules, and uniform modes and forms of procedure throughout the country. By providing that the Supreme Court shall prescribe these rules and forms, all other ourts are impliedly prohibited from doing

colored paper alone told a mournful story. It was written by Mrs. Akers, and said o. And as cases cannot progress with out some form or mode of procedure other than is to be found in the act itself, that she had left home that morning to go that she had left home that morning to go ther than is to be found in the act itself, to seek "protection." Where she was gone and what she meant by protection the Supreme Court has promulgated its it follows that nothing can be done until rules and forms.

ne knew not. It was shortly before 10 o'clock last "No one can say what form shall be night, almost frantic with suspense and observed in the petition, nor what may be required to be stated in it; and hence bare floor of an unoccupied room of the second story. He and she lived on the in my court if any person offers to the Clerk or files a petition, no action will be taken upon it until it be seen whether it ral hours he came back home hoping that she had either returned of her own acconforms to the requirements to be pre-scribed by the Supreme Court. "A note just received from the Clerk of eord or that the police officers of the First District, who had been notified of her disappearance, had found her. If neither were the case, then he would be

the Supreme Court states that no rules and forms can be promulgated by the Supreme Court until it meets in October next. Nothing will be done by me before that time, except to appoint referees, who may become familiar with the act in the mean time."

As he ran up the steps he heard a groan, and pushing the door of the vacant room open he found her. She was lying on the bare floor, and was unconscious, while beside the grayish hair was Judge Erown's idea of the importance of that section of the new law which prescribe "all necessary rules, forms, and orders as to procedure," does not prevail generally among the lawyers who are most familiar with bankruptcy cases, William Kelley, of Graybill & Kelley, who, Monday said to a representative of this newspaper that the new law was suffi-ciently explicit in itself to enable persons to proceed under its terms without wait-ing for the Supreme Court to formulate

rules, said yesterday:
"Of course, if Judge Brown takes the position that he will wait for the United States Supreme Court to make rules of procedure, that settles the matter so far as this District Court is concerned. No was seized with an old malady, and was in the greatest pain. A woman whom she did not know, and does not now relawyer here will be inclined to get into any controversy with Judge Brown on that point. Each one may have his own opinion, however, and in support of my opinion I need only cite the different clauses and paragraphs of the law itself to show that its language describes in detail each step that is necessary to be taken in voluntary bankruptcy proceedings.

TERMS OF THE LAW.

"One section tells what persons are entitled to the benefits of this act; another section tells what must be done in the preparation and filing of a petition in voluntary bankruptcy, and still another section describes how the peditioner may file his schedules and exactly what those

schedules should contain.
"I can readily see why the judge of a United States District Court should want wait for uniform rules in the matter petitions for involuntary bankruptcy, and as such petitions cannot be filled un-der the law until next November, no harm could come from waiting. But 't does not seem to me that anything is to be gained by deferring all action on volun-tary bankruptcy cases until the Supreme at 12.30 this morning, and was integrately put under arrest on the charge of attempting to commit larceny.

Fitzgerald effected an entrance by breaking the door, and must have just done so, as to all appearances he had gotten nothing when the officer found him. He was taken to the Second-Police Central code legical via Court acts, in October or later.'

Mr. Abrahaia Hershfield, of the law firm f Hays, Greenbaum & Hershfield, had not seen Judge Brown's letter, but on the general question of whether it was necessary to wait for the Supreme Court to

prepare rules of procedure, he said:
"On the question of the petition, in my judgment, there are no rules which the Supreme Court of the United States could formulate which would add anything to what the act already provides shall be contained in the petition. The act itself states who may become bankrupts, and prescribes what the requirements as to residence shall be; the act provides, also, that all persons may become bankrupt who owe debts, except a corporation; hence the act contains every requirement which the petition should contain; and inasmuch as under the eighth subdivision of Section 7 of the act a very clear exposition of what should accompany the pe tition in the way of detail is provided for, nothing further remains which any rule could possibly meet, or which any rule could possibly be intended to cover.

THE INTENTION OF CONGRESS.

"The reason, in my judgment, why the adjudication should follow all petitions properly filed at this time is that it certainly was the intention of Congress that the formulation of rules by the Supreme Court of the United States should not be condition precedent to the act going into effect, but should be merely supple mental to the act and create a convenient uniformity. If Congress had in tended that the act should not go into effect until the Supreme Court judges of the United States had formulated rules, it would have expressed that intention in the act. The contrary, how-ever, is expressed by the provision in the act that it should go into effect imme-

If the idea that the operation of the depended upon the formulation of rules by the judges of the Supreme Court of the United States, then it would rest in the power of the judges of the Su-preme Court of the United States to preme Court of the United States to suspend the operation of the act indefinitely, and there is no reason, if it should be their will to suspend it forever. why that could not be accomplished. I know of no power by which the judge of the Supreme Court of the United States could be mandamused, or com-States could be mandanused, or com-manded, or compelled, to formulate rules, since there is certainly no superior judicial power to them in this country, and hence we would see the anomaly presented of a legislative enactment which provides that it shall go into effect immediately entirely wined out her immediately entirely wiped out by the non-action or inaction of the judicial

power which it is provided in the act should formulate rules of mere proce-

preme Court justices in making rules are limited to merely making rules of procedure, and would not have power to in any way affect, or impair, or modify any provision of the act itself. Hence where, upon a clear interpreta-tion of the act, it can be construed or interpreted, and proceedings taken there-under, without any rules for the guidance of the Court, the act itself certainly is in force."

GUARD DUTY IS TOUGH. Those at Home Do Not Know What

It Entails. (Philadelphia Times.) "I want you for sentry duty to-night. Clean your clothes and equipment and report at the head of the company street for guard mount at 5 o'clock," is the unwel-

come order given by the first sergeant of

each company every day at 2 o'clock to sometimes four, sometimes five or gix Between 2 and 5 o'clock all is hurry and bustle among the new guard. Perchance they have had a severe skirmish drill in the morning, and all of their equipment and uniforms are dirty and dusty from repeated charges and lying down between rushes at the supposed enemy in front. Nevertheless, the individual members of the guard set cheerfully to work, and by 5 o'clock every man is as bright and clean as a new brass button.

"Attention, guard! Inspection arms?" are the short, sharp commands of the first

sergeant at 5 o'clock.
"Smith, straighten your cartridge belt Attention! By right flank. March!" And the new guard move rapidly to the drillground, where they are joined by the de-tails from the rest of the companies in the regiment for the inspection, drill, and guard mount.

Smith finds to his disgust that he is placed upon the second relief, No. 4, which faces the road, and compels him, on account of its importance, to keep continually on the move, to salute all commissioned officers passing throughout the day, and to go on duty from 7 to 9 and 1 to 3 during the night and day, respectively.

The first relief having relieved the old

guard, Smith, with the rest of his detach-ment, is allowed to go to his company for supper, and this over at 7 o'clock, he is or special orders to wagons and horsemen passing in front of the regiment faster than a walk, and to allow nobody but commissioned officers to pass his line. Throughout the two ours during the evening he is obliged continually to halt privates trying make a short cut across his line, stop th numerous army wagons loaded with sup-plies for different regiments and carriages containing visitors, and compe them to walk, so the dust will not blow into the company's tent, and to salute the numerous mounted and unmounted comssioned officers continually

is so tired from the continuous walking that he falls asleep as soon as he can to be unceremoniously awakened at 11, when he has just fallen into a profor slumber, by the corporal of the first relief grasping him by the shoulder and shout-ing in his ear, "Are you the first relief?" "No, second," he drowsily answers, try-

At 9 o'clock, when his relief arrives, he

ing in vain to fall asleep immediately. Just as he is successful the command "Second relief, fall in!" electrifies him, and, jumping up and rolling his blanket, he throws it over his shoulder and stumbles along with the rest of the relief, who are only half awake, over stones and roots, to his post. Fifteen minutes after being left alone

he murmurs, "My, how the time creeps along. I wish I were relieved." "What's that!" is the voluntary exclamation. "Halt! Who is there?" he exclaims, bringing his gun to the charge, with the bright steel bayonet glistening in the moonlight. "For de Lawd's sake, den't shoot! I'll

stop," says the Coionei's negro servant, as he emerges from the shade of the trees. "Go back to your tent," sternly com-mands Smith. "You can't leave camp after taps," and the darky, half scared to death, walks rapidly back to the horses,
"Two o'clock, and all is well!" calls
out Sentry No. 1, and the cry, taken up
by Nos. 2 and 3, is repeated by four, and then grows fainter and fainter in the distance as it passes around the camp. Now one of the boys who has missed roll-call and gone to Chattanooga, tries to steal through the lines. "Halt! Who goes there?"

and attempts to rush through the lines, but the sharp click, click of the sentinel's gun as he cocks it brings the offender to a halt, and "Corporal of the Guard, No. 4!" rings out upon the still night air, and the prisoner is taken to the guard-house after the corporal arrives

Just as No. 4 grows weary and sleepy Just as No. 4 grownes bobbing along once more a light comes bobbing along the challenge, "Halt! the line, and again the challenge, Who goes there?" and the reply, "Officer of the day," and the order, "Advance, officer of the day, and be recognized," is given by the sentry. After recognition, the officer, stepping up, closely scanning the face of the recruit, says, "What are your general orders?"

"My general orders are to take charge post and all government property in view; to walk my post in a military manner, keeping constantly on the alert, observing everything which takes place within sight or hearing; to report every "There, that will do. I see you know

"There, that will do. I see you know them. But how close do you allow me to come to you before challenging?" queries the officer. "Thirty feet," answered the guard, "And before being recognized?" "Not within eight feet."

"Well, see that you do that in the future then," and thus curtly reprimanding the sentry, the officer passes on his

At last the welcome relief appears, and after challenging and being recognized, Smith, now thoroughly tired, passes on to the remaining posts with the relief. Coming to the rear of the camp the cor-poral, after passing along one post and failing to be challenged, calls out, "Where are you? Why don't you chal-lenge?" And a new recrult, stepping out from behind a tree, remarks: "I you. I knew you couldn't find me." seems the commanding officer had told him not to expose himself unnecessarily on sentry duty in the enemy's country, and he adopted this mode of practicing the officer's admonition.

At 6 o'clock, Smith, with the rest of his relief, goes off for breakfast, and from 7 to 9 he has guard duty again, with the same monotonous round of saluting commissioned officers, stopping wagons from olng faster than a walk, and preventing soldiers crossing the line. Then a rest until 12, when the relief goes to dinner, and as they return from dinner Smith notices with disgust that a thunder shower is rapidly coming up, and as h goes out upon his last guard duty, from I to 3, the storm breaks with full fury and, drenched to the skin, he is oblige to walk his post with his gun at secur arms, barrel pointing downward and the trigger resting under the hollow of hi shoulder. At last 3 o'clock arrives, and with it the end of the rain and guard duty, but not the end of his troubles, for until 5 o'clock he is obliged to clean h gun, to prevent the rain from rusting it.

At last it is 5 o'clock, and with it com the new guard, and as the tired sentr moves away to his quarters he can fethankful that he knew enough court-martialled and fined for presently court-martialled and fined for presenting grms to the officer of the day as he ap-proached and calling out, "Turn out the whole push! Here comes the main guy!" instead of "Corporal of the guard, turn out the guard, officer of the day," as Sentry on No. 1 Post in a New York regi-ment did.

Pacific Coast Seeks Representation mmediately entirely wiped out by he non-action or inaction of the judicial power which it is provided in the act chould formulate rules of mere procedure.

"It must be borne in mind that the Su-



THE EXCELLENCE OF SYRUP OF FIGS is due not only to the originality and simplicity of the combination, but also to the care and skill with which it is manufactured by scientific processes known to the California Fig Syrup Co. only, and we wish to impress upon all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other parties. The high standing of the CALI-FORMIA FIG SYRUP Co. with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company -

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal. LOUISVILLE, Ky. NEW YORK, N. Y.

(fe 1-Tu Th & Saly & weow-tenr)

THE SEVENTY-FIRST NEW YORK.

(Copyright, 1898, by the Associated Press.) CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCI-

The opening portions of the report dea with orders given, and the first forward morning of July 1st. The General details his inspection of the enemy's position made at the front, and the opening of the firing by Grimes's Battery. He then con-

traceing fire and disclosing our position The enemy's infantry fire, steadily in-A dark form springs from the ground directions, not only from the front and the dense tropical thickets on our flanks, but from sharpshooters thickly posted in trees in our rear, and from shrapnel apparently aimed at the balloon. Lieutenant-Colonel Derby, of Shafter's staff, m me about this time, and informed me that a trail or narrow way had been discov-ered from the balloon a short distance back leading to the left of a ford lower down the stream. I hastened to the forks made by this road, and soon afterward the Seventy-first New York Regiment, of Hawkins's Brigade, came up

TIST NEW YORK IN CONFUSION. I turned them into the bypath indicated by Lieutenant-Colonel Derby, leading to the lower ford, sending word to General Hawkins of this movement. This would have speedily delivered them in their proper place on the left of their brigade, but under the galling fire of the enemy, the leading battalion of this regiment was thrown into confusion, and recoiled in disorder on the troops in the rear. At this critical moment the officers of my staff practically formed a cordon behind the panick-stricken men, and urged them to again go forward. I finally ordered them to lie down in the thicket and clear the way for others of their own regiment who were coming up behind. This many of them did, and the Second and Third battallons came forward in better order, and moved along the road toward the ford. One of my staff officers ran back, waving his hat to hurry forward the Third Brigade, which, upon approaching the forks, found the way blocked by men of the Seventy-first New York. There were other men in this regiment crouch ing in the bushes, many of whom were encouraged by the advance of the approaching column to rise and go forward. WIKOFF'S DEATH.

"I pushed the head of my division as

quickly as I could toward the river in column or files of twos, paralleled in the narrow way by the cavalry. Owing to progress of the narrow column was, however, painfully slow. I again sent a staff officer at a gallop to urge forward the troops in the rear. The head of Wikoff's Brigade reached the forks at 12:20 P. M., and hurried on the left, stepting over the prostrate forms of men of the Seventy-first This heroic brigade (consisting of the Thirteenth, Ninth, and Sixteenth United States Infantry), quickly crossed the stream and reached the lower fork. While superintending this movement Colonel Wikoff was killed, the command devolving upon Lieutenant-Colonel Worth, who was severely wounded, and then upon Lieutenant-Colonel Liscum, who five minutes later also fell, under the withering fire of the enemy. The command of the brigade then de veloped upon Lieutenant-Colonel E. P. Ewerts, Nineteenth Infantry. PEARSON COMMENDED

"Crossing the lower fork a few minutes

later, the Tenth and Second ascended the

Brigade, the Third, connecting with Hawkins's gallant troops on the right, had moved toward Fort San Juan, sweeping through a zone of most destructive fire, scaling a steep and difficult hill, and assisting in capturing the enemy's strong position, Fort San Juan, at 1:30 P. M.

"This crest was about 125 feet above the general level, and was defended by deep

GEN. KENT'S REPORT THE BATTLE OF JULY 1'ST, 2'D, AND 3'RD BEFORE SANTIAGO.

Leading Battalion Was Thrown Into Confusion and Recoiled on Troops in the Rear"-Capture of

Fort San Jean.

ATED PRESS, HEADQUARTERS OF THE FIRST DIVISION OF THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS, near SANTIAGO DE CUBA, July 22, 1898.-Major General Shafter having authorized the publication of the official report of Brigadier-General J. Fort Kent, on the battle of July 1st, 2d, and 3d a certified copy of the report is now furnished to the Associated Press by A. J. Sharpe, assistant adjutant-general, First Division, Fifth Army Corps.

"Having completed the observation,

with my staff, I proceeded to join the head of my division just coming under heavy fire. We were already suffering losses caused by the balloon, near by, at-

high ridge beyond, driving back the ene-my in the direction of his trenches. Colonel E. P. Pearson, Tenth Infantry, commanding the Second Brigade, and the officers and troops under his command, deserve great credit for the soldierly manner in which this movement was ex-ecuted. I earnestly recommend Colonel earson for promotion.
"Prior to this advance of the Second

parent unconcern FORT SAN JUAN.

Par Value. Market Value. \$ 4,000 00 \$ 4,000 00 \$ 2,500 00 \$ 10,000 00 \$ 1,000 00 \$ 6,000 00 \$ 6,800 00 \$ 6,800 00 2,000 00 \$192,250 00 \$210,965 00

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

[PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY OF THE AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS OF THE STATE OF VINCINIA.]

NTATIONAL PIRE-INSURANCE COMPANY OF BALTIMORE.

II.—ASSETS.

COUNT OF BONDS OF THE U. S., AND OF THIS AND OF OTHER STATES, AND ALSO OF BONDS OF INC'D CITIES IN THIS STATE, AND ALL OTHER BONDS AND STOCKS, OWNED ABSOLUTELY BY THE CO.

State of Md. 3 per cent. exempt loan, 1883...
Md. defence redemption loan, 3.55, 1899...
Richmond (Va.) 4 per cent. bonds, 1920...
State of Virginia century bond, 1991....
Con. Gas Co.'s 6's, 1st mort. bonds, 1910....
Va. Mid. R. R. Co. 5's, bonds, 5th series,

1926.

1926.

National Mechanics' Bank, of Baltimore.

Nat'l Farmers' and Pl. Bank, Balt.

Citizens' National Bank, of Baltimore.

Third National Bank, of Baltimore.

First National Bank, of Baltimore

Atlantic and Char. A. L. R. R. 7 bonds,

Aggregate am't of all liabilities, including p'd-up cap. st'k and net sur \$79,600 g
IV.—RECEIPTS DURING THE YEAR.

Gross premiums and bills unpaid at close of last year \$ 583 17 Total
Deduct gross prem's and bills in course of collection.....

V.-DISBURSEMENTS DURING THE YEAR.

Gross amount actually paid for losses (including \$450 losses occurring in previous years)

Deduct all amounts actually received for salvage (whether on losses of the last or of previous years), \$375.30, and all amounts actually received for reinsurance in other companies, \$701.38. Total deduction

All other payments and expenditures.... Aggregate amount of actual disbursements during the year, in cast. \$44,000 @ Largest amount in any one hazard, \$5,000.
BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA DURING THE YEAR

Risks written
Premiums received (gross)

Losses paid
Losses incurred
Place in Virginia where principal business of company is transacted, Rich WILLIAM C. JENNESS, P. Seal of the Corporation.

Sam'l H. Pulliam & Co., Ag'ts.

creasing in intensity, now came from all trenches and a loop-holed brick fort, sur-"Credit is almost equally due the Sixth, Ninth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, and Twentyfourth regiments of infantry. The Thirteenth Regiment captured the enemy's colors waving over the fort, but unfortunately destroyed them, distributing the fragments among the men.

"The greatest credit is due to the officers of my command, whether company, battallon, regiment, or brigade commanders, who so admirably directed the formal concentration of their troops, unavoid-ably intermixed in the dense thicket, and made the desperate rush for the distant and strongly-defended crest. I have already mentioned the circumstances of my Third Brigade's advance across the ford where, in the brief space of ten minutes it lost its brave commander (killed), and the next two ranking officers by disabling wounds. Yet, in spite of these confusing conditions, the formations were effected without hesitation, although under a stinging fire, companies acting singly tr some circumstances, and by battalion and regiments in others, rushing through the jungle, across the stream waist-deep, and over the wide bottom, thickly se with barbed-wire entanglements.

SPECIAL MENTION. "In this connection I desire to particularly mention First-Lieutenant Wendel L. Simpson, adjutant Ninth Infantry, acting assistant adjutant-general Third Bri gade, who was noticeably active and effl

cient in carrying out orders which I had given him to transmit to his brigade commander, who no longer existed "The enemy having retired to a second line of rifle-pits, I directed my line to hold their positions and entrench. At ten minutes past 3 P. M. I received almost simultaneously two requests—one from Colonel Wood, commanding a cavalry brigade, and one from General Sumner, ask-ing for assistance for the cavalry on my

mediately sent to their and the library Infantry, who promptly went on this fur-ther mission despite the heavy losses they had already sustained. GALLANTRY OF HAWKINS. "Great credit is due to that gallant officer and gentleman, Brigadier-General Hawkins, who, placing himself between two regiments, leading his brigade, the Sixth and Sixteenth Infantry, urged and led them by voice and bugle-calls to the attack, so successfully accomplished.

right, as they were hard pressed. I im-mediately sent to their aid the Thirteenth

KENT'S STAFF OFFICERS. "My earnest thanks are due to my staff officers, present at my side and un-der my personal observation on the field, and especially to Major A. C. Sharpe, assistant adjutant-general; Major Philip Reade, inspector-general; Captain U. G. McAlexander, chief quartermaster, and P my aides my aides, First-Lieutenant George S. Cartwright, Twenty-fourth Infantry, and First-Lieutenant William P. Jackson, Second Infantry; also, to Mr. Adolphe Carlos Munoz, the latter a volunteer aide, subsequently wounded in the fight of the 2d instant, who richly merits a commis-sion for his able assistance, given with-out pay. The officers enumerated should at least be brevetted for gallantry under

sistant surgeon United States army, on duty with the Twenty-fourth Infantry, giving most efficient aid to the wounded A WORD FOR MILEY.

"I also personally noticed the conduct

"I observed several times First-Lieutenant J. D. Miley, Fifth Artiliery, aide to General Shafter, who was conspicuous throughout the day for his coolness under fire, delivering instructions with approximate the contract of the contract of

Week in July and for the month of July, 1898, as compared with the same period last year, have been as follows:

Mileage, 1898, 488; 1897, 458. Week erding July 30, 1898, 1887, 177; 1897, 1807, 10; increase, 25,963. Four weeks ending July 20, 1898, 189, 285; 1897, 178,661; increase, 31,214.

fiscal years follows: Average mileage operated in 1894, 200; gross earnings, \$438,019; net earnings (after symmetr of operating expenses and taxes, \$3.292; ratio of expenses to earnings \$7.38. Average mileage operated in 1855, 202; gross earnings, \$477,035; net earnings (after payment of operating expenses and taxes, \$39,455; ratio of expenses to earnings, \$1.78.

\$284,066; ratio of expenses to earnings, 72.24.
Average mileage operated in 1888, 485;
gross earnings, \$1,226,387; net earnings
(after payment of operating expenses and
taxes). \$259,460; ratio of expenses to carnings, 71.43.

The increase in mileage from 1884 to
1888 amounted to 52 per cent. The increase in gross earnings for the same
period was 180 per cent., and the increase in earnings per mile was more than
\$3 per cent.

\$39,455; ratio of expenses to earnings, 91.75.
Average mileage operated in 1896, 329; gross earnings, \$622,661; net earnings (after payment of operating expenses and taxes), \$159,101; ratio of expenses to earnings, 74.25.
Average mileage operated in 1897, 401; gross earnings, \$1,021,836; net earnings (after payment of operating expenses and taxes), \$236,666; ratio of expenses to earnings, 72.36.
Average mileage operated in 1898, 461

St per cent.

The approximate earnings of the Georgia and Alabama railway for the fourth week in July and for the month of July.

A VALOROUS COMMAND. "The bloody fight of my brave com-mand cannot be adequately described in

\$14,837 68

SICK HEADACHE

Positively cured by these

Little Pills.

They also relieve Distress from Dyspepsia,

indigestion and Too Hearty Eating. Aper-

fect remedy for Dizziness, Nausea, Drowsl-

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See you get Carter's,

Ask for Carter's,

Insist and demand

Carter's Little Liver Pills.

words. The list of killed, wounded, and

missing tells the story of their valor.
"The total shows 12 officers and 77 men

Georgia and Alabama Railway.

A comparative statement of the carn-ings of this property for the past five

killed, 32 officers and 463 men wo

and 58 missing."

mall Pill.

Substitution